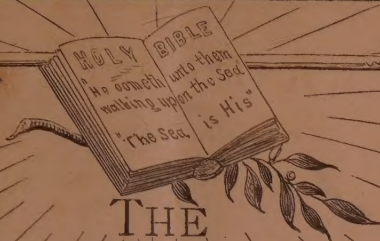


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VOL. XXXIX.
No. 12.

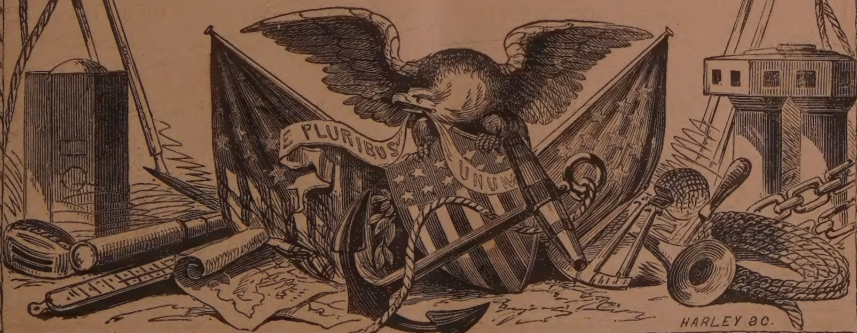


THE
SAILORS' MAGAZINE,
— and —
SEAMEN'S FRIEND



AUGUST, 1867.

Published by the American Seamen's Friend Society,
80 Wall Street, New York.



HARLEY & CO.

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THE SAILORS' MAGAZINE AND SEAMEN'S FRIEND.

THE SAILOR'S MAGAZINE AND SEAMEN'S FRIEND, a monthly pamphlet of thirty-two pages, will contain the proceedings of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and its Branches and Auxiliaries, with notices of the labors of local independent Societies, in behalf of Seamen. It will aim to present a general view of the history, nature, the progress and the wants of the SEAMEN'S CAUSE, commending it earnestly to the sympathies, the prayers and the benefactions of all Christian people.

It is designed also to furnish interesting reading matter for Seamen, especially such as will tend to their spiritual edification. Important notices to mariners, memoranda of disasters, deaths, &c., will be given. It will contain correspondence and articles from our Foreign Chaplains, and of Chaplains and friends of the cause at home. No field at this time presents more ample material for an interesting periodical. To single subscribers \$1 a year in advance. To any one who will send us \$5 for five subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. It will be furnished Life Directors and Life Members gratuitously, *upon an annual request for the same.* POSTAGE in advance—quarterly, at the office of delivery—within the United States, *twelve cents a year.*

THE LIFE-BOAT.

This little sheet, published monthly, will contain brief anecdotes, incidents, and other facts relating to Sea Libraries or Missions.

Any Sabbath School or individual who will send us \$15, for a loan library, shall have fifty copies gratis, monthly, for one year, with the postage prepaid by the Society.

It will also be furnished as a *four* page tract adapted to seamen, and for gratuitous distribution among them at 30 cents per 100.

THE
SAILORS' MAGAZINE,
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Vol. 39.

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No. 12.

DIAMONDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The finding of diamonds in California, reported at the last meeting, of the Academy of Sciences of that State, is the fourth discovery of those gems made within the limits of the United States. Persons familiar with the characteristics of the diamond producing regions of the East Indies and Brazil, who have visited California, have agreed in predicting that diamonds would be found in her soil. In Brazil the gold washers used to pick out and throw aside certain irregularly-shaped flinty pebbles from the debris among which they were working, until a Portuguese traveler, happening to pass through the Serro Frio district, discovered that those rejected stones were diamonds. This may have been the case in California until Professor Silliman paid his visit and pronounced upon the true character of the minerals submitted to his inspection. It is known that miners had crushed a number of similar stones to atoms with sledge hammers, acting under the erroneous belief that the diamond could resist the stoutest blow. As the stones did not survive this crucial experiment, the men decided that they were not worth saving. Notwithstanding the prevalent ignorance upon the subject in California and elsewhere, three specimens, weighing respectively 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ carats, were preserved and shown at

the meeting of the Academy; and the statement was made by Professor Whitney that similar gems had been found in from fifteen to twenty places in the State, and that, having been consulted whether it would pay to wash for diamonds, he replied 'No.' This was a very good piece of advice, and, if acted on, will save the miners a great deal of hard unprofitable work; for they are more likely to find great nuggets of gold than large diamonds among the water courses of California.

It may be expected, however, that diamonds, and fine ones, perhaps, will incidentally be obtained in the ordinary process of gold-washing. In the Indies and Brazil the work is prosecuted systematically in the cheapest possible way, with slave labor; and even under those favorable circumstances it barely pays from year to year.

We have heard nothing of late from Governor Lyon's Idaho diamonds. Seven of them were brought to this city; and, one weighing about two carats in the rough, was shown to a Broadway diamond dealer, and by him pronounced a real "sparkler," only a little off color. The Governor returned to Idaho, intending to make a personal search for the gems; and, in a subsequent message to the territorial Legislature, mentioned "diamonds" among the most valuable products of that wonderful country, upon the

yield of which its future greatness would be immovably based; but he did not say that he had found any more, which was precisely the point upon which we wanted information. The gold deposits of Idaho being similar to those of California, it is probable that the queen of gems will be found in the former as frequently as in the latter State.

The diamond discovered on the Manchester side of the James River, opposite Richmond, Va., is a matter of history. It weighed over twenty-three carats, rough, and cut down to between ten and eleven, is considerably off color, and has flecks of uncrystallized carbon in its centre. This diamond was shown at Tiffany's for some time, and has now passed into the ownership of a fancier of such extrinsic charms, who wears it as a breastpin. No other discoveries of diamonds have been made on the James River, where they would naturally be looked for. There is no place in the country where the diamond indications are better than from Richmond to the Blue Ridge, along the James. The route is through the richest gold counties of the State, and the itacolumite, or flexible sandstone, which is regarded by geologists as the inseparable companion of the diamond (not its matrix, for that is still a mystery,) exists there in abundance. It is surprising that the discovery of a twenty-three carat stone should not have stimulated a methodical search for others; but no such exploration, we believe, has ever been made. One

or two half-carat stones, according to common report, have been picked up near the ridge.

Before the war there were stories of small but very fine diamonds in Northeastern Georgia, near the North Carolina line. An extensive landowner, upon whose property there was a good gold mine, had the monopoly of these interesting discoveries. Possessing the means, and having the inclination, he devoted much time to the search, and was gratified, if not remunerated, by his success. Some of the stones have been cut by the only diamond-cutter in the United States (now resident in Boston,) and proved to be of the first water. During the war the Georgia diamond man abandoned his gulches, and so our supply of brilliants from that source, whatever it amounted to, was stopped. A recent paragraph in a Southern paper announces that he is at it again with renewed enthusiasm, and all sorts of hydraulic appliances—but no “slaves,” that indispensable requisite, according to Prof. Whitney, for the profitable working of a diamond mine. Scientific zeal, like virtue, brings its own reward. But let us hope that this resolute searcher will occasionally come across a “Koh-i-noor” or “Estrella de Sul,” to cheer his labors.

We ought to find one enormous diamond in this country, such an one as Sinbad took out of that opulent valley, just to swell the list of items in which the United States “beat all creation.”—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE NEW ISLAND.

The *Alta California* of the 24th ult. contains the following account of the discovery of a new island in the North Pacific, already briefly reported by telegraph:

The story goes that the Captain of the bark *Washington*, being on a voyage from the Sandwich Islands, bound to the Northern Coast, when in about forty degrees north latitude, found, while running in a fog, that the water had changed color, but

there not being any land laid down in his chart, it did not strike him at first that he was on soundings. After a time, he ordered out the lead, and found deep water; but as he sailed along and sounded, he found the water shoaling until he got into ten fathoms, when he commenced to look for land, and after a while, discovered through the fog an island, along which he coasted some forty miles. The land was dotted with birds, and the water alive with seals and sea-elephants.

The island was not laid down on his chart, and on inquiry, after his arrival here, he could not find that any one else knew of land thereabouts. The latitude of the reported discovered land is forty degrees and thirty minutes north, and the longitude one hundred and fifty-one degrees west, or about 1,500 miles in a westerly line from Cape Mendocino. The Captain did not land and take possession of the island, but report states that the federal authorities have telegraphed the facts to Washington, and asked for instructions as to sending a national vessel in search of the reported discovery.

The same paper of the 29th ult. gives additional particulars as follows:

From a gentleman who has been trading on the Pacific Ocean since 1810, we learn that years ago this land was known to him to exist. He had seen and birds in about the latitude and longitude named for the island; and an old sea-dog, who sailed on the Pacific at the same time reported that he had sailed a whole day along the coast of an island, and had seen it a second time, but after that he gave it a wide berth, as he was not inclined to find a new land by piling his craft up on the rocks.

Its existence had been vouched for by several parties, and lying as it

does in the track of the China steamers on the homeward voyage, it will, if found, be a valuable coaling station for those vessels. The fisheries in its bounds will be valuable, to say nothing of its worth to our people in view of its being a convenient calling place on voyages from distant ports on the Pacific to our new Russian territory.

If the government does not take interest enough in the matter to send a vessel in search of the same, private enterprise will do it, and when found it will be taken possession of in the name of the United States. The first party discovering this land may also find at the same time valuable cod fisheries, seal, sea otter, sea lion, &c. A gentleman familiar with the fogs in that region at certain seasons of the year, says he has no doubt but that several vessels which have been bound north, and never heard from, have been cast away on its shores. Over a year since, the schooner *Pride* of the West sailed for the Okhotsk Sea, in the track of which this land lies, but she was never heard from. It is barely possible that some of the crews of these vessels may be found on this island, or, if not, then remains of wrecks, which may clear up the mystery which surrounds the disappearance of some four or more vessels which have gone out on distant voyages, but never returned.

HOW GLACIERS PURIFY THEMSELVES.

They have, however, one mode of travel unlike all other kinds of locomotion, and so mysterious that human science has not yet fathomed its nature. Large masses of rock, indeed, of truly gigantic dimensions, when by accident they fall into the deep crevices of these glaciers, return with quiet but irresistible energy to the surface, moving slowly, steadily upward. Thus, not unfrequently, vast pyramids or stately pillars of ice, broken loose from the mother glacier, are seen standing in isolated grandeur, and crowned with huge masses of stone. After a while the strange forms change and melt, the rock sinks deeper and deeper, until at last it is

lost to sight, deeply buried in snow and ice. Yet, after a time, it reappears above, and the Swiss say the glacier purifies itself. For, strange as it seems, the glacier does not suffer either block or grain of sand within its clear, transparent masses, and though covered for miles with millions of crumbling stones, with heaps of foliage and debris of every kind—at the foot of the mountain it is so clear and pure, that even the microscope fails to discern the presence of foreign bodies in its limpid waters. What is equally amazing, is that whilst all weighty objects—leaves, insects, dead bodies, stones, or gravel—sink alike into the cold bed, the

organic parts decay quickly in the frozen, rigid mass, but the inorganic parts are thrown up again. Years ago a horse fell into one of these glaciers; it sank, marking its outlines distinctly, until it was seen no more. A year afterwards, the clean white skeleton projected from the top through the clear ice. In the middle of the sixteenth century a succession of long winters, during which immense masses of snow fell, had increased the glaciers so much that they traveled faster and lower than usually, and in their course overwhelmed a little chapel at the foot of the Grindelwald. All was covered, mountains high, with snow and ice, and so remained for years buried in ghastly silence. But lo! all of a sudden there appeared a black ungainly mass, high up on the glittering field—it was the chapel bell! Pious hands saved it, carried it to a neighboring town, and now the long buried bell rings merrily, Sabbath after Sabbath.

Wanton Shipwrecks.

The London *Times* says of the English ships annually recorded as "missing," that a very large proportion are lost from being employed on voyages which overtask their size and strength. Last year five British screw steamers passed the Scaw on the 29th of December, bound for England, four laden with grain, and the fifth with grain and cattle. The four grain vessels were of a tonnage and power of engines so small as to render them incapable of contending with a winter gale in the North Sea. Deep laden and with high bulwarks, the open spaces between their poops and forecastles were simply wells to retain the water which broke on board of them. The fifth vessel, the *Mary*, of London, was larger and more powerful, and she had a spar deck which prevented any lodgment of water in her. These advantages enabled the *Mary*, without damage to machinery, hull, boats, spars, or rigging, and with the loss of only a single bullock, to weather easily the gale, in which the other four steamers foundered.

Mississippi Water.

A sea captain asserts that Mississippi river water will keep longer at sea than any other, and in a voyage in a packet-ship from New York to New Orleans, the passengers drank water which was taken on board at the latter place, and had been carried thence to Liverpool and back to New York, and was on its way to New Orleans again, still more wholesome for the voyage than any that could be procured at New York.

Influence of Little Things.

Chemists tell us that a single grain of the substance called *iodine* will impart color to seven thousand times its weight of water. It is so in higher things; one companion, one book, one habit, may affect the whole of life and character.

Good Seamanship.

The principal English steam lines have been remarkably favored for many years in exemption from heavy losses by casualty, which fact has contributed in no small measure to their success. For besides the preservation of property, a large pecuniary advantage arises from the *prestige* enjoyed by a company which uniformly transports passengers in security. A reputation of this kind is equivalent to an enormous capital stock. American steam lines across the Atlantic have failed in a considerable degree to demand that confidence which their competitors have acquired, and the inquiry has often been made, "Whence the difference?" In construction, as in management, English rivals are not admitted to possess any special advantage, compared with others, and yet fortune has awarded her favors with seeming partiality. The statement of the operations of the Royal Mail Company for the last year, just published, has a bearing on this question. A fleet of nineteen steamers, mostly engaged in the West India and Australian service, and embracing 39,241 tons, gave surplus earnings for the last twelve months to the amount of £235,173, the receipts hav-

ing been £744,252, and the expenditures £509,078. And this notwithstanding a very unfavorable year, as regards the general condition of finance and business throughout Great Britain. It is added in the statement above referred to, that the only loss written off in 1866 was £640, from damage by fire. The "immunity from casualties at sea," the directors consider, "is due to the captains and officers of the company's service, who navigated their ships with safety and credit." Perhaps here is revealed the secret of success. The qualifications of sea officers form a subject of the first importance, and should command in the United States a more serious attention. Through the agency of the Shipmasters' Association and other kindred institutions a very wholesome influence is being exerted to remedy evils from which our mercantile marine has suffered severely in past years. The duty of keeping prominently in view the necessity of perseverance in this direction is obvious. The unequal operation of government subsidies, as between England and America, will account for some of our past misfortunes, but not all. Some of our officers of steamers are men unsurpassed in the world, and whose reputations are known on all the seas. But it is well worth consideration whether there has not been room for improvement in other cases, and whether good captains have been well sustained with good officers and crews.

What a Sailor did.

During a recent revival in C—, N. Y., in which more than a hundred souls professed hope in Christ, a man who had followed the seas for twenty-one years, was brought to see himself as a guilty and lost sinner. Though he had heard considerable preaching in different places, it never brought him to reflection or to repentance. But now his attention was arrested, and he was pricked in his heart, and led to inquire, "What shall I do to be saved?" On board ship he had learned to give and to obey orders. And now with sailor frankness he opens his heart to the preacher,

through whose agency he is awakened. Prayer is new business to him. He understood swearing to perfection. How should he change the dialect of hell for that of heaven? It was no easy matter. But he saw that it must be done, or his soul be lost. After being on the borders of despair two or three days, he finally lays down his weapons of rebellion, and comes to terms with the Captain of his salvation. The mind, which before was like the troubled sea, is now calm and peaceful. He could now say, "I love Jesus; yes, I do; Jesus smiles, and loves me too." He is now willing to stand up, in the great congregation, and bear testimony for Christ. He long sailed under the stars and stripes of his country, and did honorable service during our late war. But he now flings another banner to the breeze, on which is painted the cross of Christ. He showed his gratitude to the subordinate agent of his conversion, by giving him a costly ivory-handled cane, made from "one of the planks of the Confederate Steam Frigate Merrimac, which destroyed the U. S. Frigates Cumberland and Congress, in Hampton Roads, Va., March 9, 1862. It was taken from her side by a party of submarine divers, as she lay at the bottom of Elizabeth River, Va., after being blown up and destroyed by Commodore Collins of the Confederate Navy." So saith the sailor. He further saith, "As I am nothing but a poor stick myself, I feel justified in offering this simple token, as a mark of my esteem and appreciation. May it support you in your declining years, and as you lean upon it, may the recollections invoke [call forth] a silent prayer in behalf of the donor."

E. D. K.

Trade of the Lakes.

The arrivals during the season at Buffalo number in each season between six and seven thousand, including sail and steam, and the departures about the same. The inward tonnage is about 3,500,000 tons, and the outward tonnage about the same. There are on all the northwestern lakes upwards of 1,800 vessels.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOHNS, N. B.—REV. JAMES SPENCER, *Chaplain*.

From the Chaplain's letter we gather that, during the year 1866, 890 vessels carrying 13,772 men entered this port, 169 of which hailed from the United State, carrying 1,865 men besides a large number really American ships, but under the British flag.

The year previous about 14,000 seamen of all nations entered the port, 1,122 of which were American.

Among this mass of men has the chaplain been cordially received and labored with considerable success.

In these labors, he has visited 670 vessels, made 100 visits to sick seamen, distributed 24,000 pages of tracts, conversed with a large number relative to their spiritual interests, preached 96 sermons on ship board, besides several other public addresses on occasions connected with the mission.

One sailor has made a public profession of faith in Christ, and several others have spoken of their hopes in him and give evidence of genuine conversion.

A Sailors Home is greatly needed in this port.

NORWAY.

Our Seamen's Missionary Rev. F. L. Rymker, formerly resided in Porsgrund, and afterwards in Lourving, in Norway. In 1863 he removed to Nyberg, in Denmark, and now resides in Odense, Denmark, where he is pastor of a Baptist Church, gathered principally by his own labors in this, his native place. He has however till the past summer devoted the summer months to missionary tours in Norway. Ill health for almost six months of the past year, has nearly incapacitated him for labor. What time he has been able to work, has been devoted to ports in Denmark. In one of his letters he says: "There are *thirteen* places in Norway where sailor missionaries should and could be employed to good effect. There is a mariner's church in Kragero of 31 members with a pastor." He has corresponded with several converted sailors to induce them to go into the service of the Society, in that inviting field. His health has so improved that he is at work again with his accustomed zeal and energy.

DENMARK.

ODENSE.—REV. F. L. RYMKER, *Sailor Missionary*.

Mr. Rymker says: "The Mercantile Calender for 1866 shows 2983 vessels, of 169,054 tons, besides 51 steamships of 4,742 tons, as belonging to Denmark. To man these vessels requires not less than 25,000 seamen.

"The Custom House books show the clearance from all the ports of Denmark for the past year of 68,181 ships of 1,681,833 tons, and this in the reduced area of the kingdom to 2,800 English square miles with a population of only 1,600,000. Indeed we have not seen that our desponding people after 1864 have known any other way to gain what was lost, or to forget it, than to enlarge their maritime enterprises which, facts plainly show, they are doing.

"In the *county* where I live, are *three* ports where are over 100 ships, each, and eight others over 50 vessels, each. Field enough surely for one Missionary."

For six months, after his health would permit, he has labored in Odense, Nyborg, Tommerup, Lundeborg, Swendborg and Budbjoking, in denmark. In these labors, he has travelled 264 miles, held 17 prayer meetings, preached 73 sermons, made 266 religious visits, 236 of which were to seamen on shipboard or at their homes; distributed 17 Testaments and books, and 10,600 pages of Tracts, and baptised *four* believers on the island, in Denmark, besides directing other enquirers in the way of salvation. *Eight* baptisms are reported in Norway.

COPENHAGEN.—REV. P. E. RYDING, *Sailor Missionary.*

The principal fields of Mr. Ryding's labors for the year, have been Copenhagen, Bornholm and Malmoe. For about five months he labored at Bornholm, making occasional excursions into the surrounding country, distributing religious reading and preaching the Gospel wherever opportunity offered.

He says: "A great change in the habits and character of the people has, and is taking place." "Formerly brandy drinkings, balls, and other irreligious amusements, were almost the universal habits of the people, and early education of children in anything else, almost entirely neglected." "Now the Bible and religious books in private houses have taken the place of the brandy bottle." "In many of the families is the family altar, and prayer and songs of praise are heard." "The prayer meetings and sabbath school have taken the place of assemblages for vain amusements."

"The week of prayer, in January, was greatly blessed, the meetings well attended." "Many seamen, formerly scoffers, attended them, to thank and praise God for his mercy."

The other seven months of the year, he has labored principally among the seamen in Copenhagen. The marriage of princess Dagmar to the Russian prince brought many Russian seamen into port, among whom he has bestowed considerable labor by Bible and Tract distribution. The influx of Russian seamen, he thinks, is likely to continue and increase.

Ecclesiastical intolerance continues in Denmark to considerable

extent. One faithful colporteur and preacher in Gotland had been imprisoned six months for reflecting on the priesthood of the State Church for their departure from the Word of God both in doctrine and life. Another for publishing a book of similar import was imprisoned *three* months.

In his labors during the year, Mr. Ryding preached 155 sermons, conducted 95 prayer meetings, visited 1,416 vessels, 92 houses, principally to the sick; distributed 240 Bibles, 274 Testaments in different languages, 15,300 large and small Tracts, 582 other religious books in various languages, and baptised *seven* pardoned sinners. The church in Bornholm numbers 100 members, and the Sabbath-School 57 children and 6 teachers.

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBERG.—Rev. F. O. NILSSON, *Chaplain*.

In a letter dated March 21, 1867, Mr. Nilsson says:

"Twenty years ago there were no Baptists, nor any other evangelical *Nonconformists* in Sweden. Dissent from the State Church was prohibited by law, and banishment for life from the kingdom was the penalty for any who dissented from the dominant State Church.

"In the year 1848, a Sailor Missionary, who was sustained by the American Seamen's Friend Society, ventured to raise the Baptist standard; and as he was the only one who openly dared to profess his deviation from the ruling faith, and his formal separation from the Swedish State Church, he had to suffer much and manifold persecutions. He was thrown into prison at different times; had to appear before several and different courts of justice. He was beaten, stoned, fined, and, finally, in the year 1851, on the 4th of July, he was formally banished out of the land, according to sentence passed on him by the highest court of justice in Sweden, which sentence was ratified by the hand of King Oscar I.

"But as the set time of the Lord to favor this country by that wonderful revival of spiritual religion, which now for years has been progressing, the seed which was sown by this humble instrumentality, and watered by much prayers, many tears, and often not without blood, has since sprung up and brings forth more than an hundred fold faith. The Lord raised up and sent into the harvest a number of competent laborers, who, though they had still to suffer much persecution, punishment, and fines, and the loss of their goods, still, through the overruling mercy of God, they were permitted to continue this work, which augmented under their hands in a wonderful manner; so that at the close of the year 1864, the Baptists in Sweden numbered 6,606 members, with 176 churches, or congregations, 117 pastors, 28 meeting-houses, 1,457 children in Sunday schools, instructed by 133 teachers; and still the work is progressing. In different parts of the country, religious revivals seem to be the order of the day. But this is not all; a new era seems to have commenced for Sweden, and that in different ways, all tending to liberty and the acknowledgment of human rights. By this work of God, religious liberty has now become a real, if not a legal fact in Sweden. Evangelical christians can now profess and practice their religious usages as freely almost as in the United States of America. This is indeed the Lord's doings.

"As to the instrumentalities which God has made use of in forwarding this great work, so have they been, and still are, men out of different walks in society. There are to be found the noble born and the wise and learned. But of that sort the words of Paul are applicable—"they are not many." For

the greater number of the preachers are young men from humble condition in life. As in the days of Christ, so even here the Lord has been pleased to choose the weak and foolish things, thereby to accomplish his own glorious purpose. I believe the greater portion of the preachers are men who have received only a common school education. They seem to go forth against the spiritual Goliaths of the day, like David of old, strong in their faith in the God of hosts, and armed only with the small stones from the brook, the simple Bible truth. Of late, however, the brethren have succeeded in starting a seminary at Stockholm, where young christian laborers receive the most needful instructions. At present the Seamen's Friend Society sustains five Baptist laborers in Sweden. Two of these are pastors of small churches; two are licensed preachers, and one is a most eminent christian laborer, as visitor on board of vessels and in families, as tract distributor.

"During the past quarter, we have had to rejoice at seeing seamen and their families attend our preaching, and many seamen's children attend our Sunday school. We have often had the pleasure of hearing sinners among us inquiring the way to Zion, and some often brouget into gospel joy and liberty. I have visited a new place, where the gospel had not been allowed before, and where I found a new door opened for it. Thus the field is constantly widening—praise the Lord.

"Your humble fellow-laborer in the gospel of mercy,
"F. O. NILSSON."

REPORT OF MR. LARS CARLSON'S LABORS.

This Missionary has labored much among emigrants passing through Gottenberg for America, as well as among seamen and their families. In these labors he has made during the year 2,092 visits on shipboard, 958 to houses, 50 religious visits in the market-place; had religious conversations with 790 persons; persuaded 524 to attend religious meetings; 28 children to attend Sabbath school; distributed 50 books, 21,728 pages of tracts, and attended 95 prayer and other meetings. These labors have been principally in Gottenberg. Besides this, he has accompanied Mr. Nilsson in his missionary tour to the Islands. He mentions several instances of manifest awakening, and some of hopeful conversions.

ISLANDS ON THE W. COAST.—J. A. ANDERSON, *Miss'y.*

It is expected that Mr. J. A. Anderson and Mr. Carlson will devote a part of their labors to the inhabitants on the islands on the west coast of Sweden, near Gottenberg, as well as on the main land.

To show the character of this field, and the success of the labors of Messrs. Nilsson, Carlson and Anderson, we subjoin brief extracts from their letters:

"GOTTENBERG, January 5, 1867.

"In the former part of the quarter I made three visits out to the island off our coast, and one visit to a parish on the coast, in which, as on the islands, live pilots, fishermen, seamen and their families. During each visit I labored from house to house, conversing with the people about the concerns of eternity, distributing tracts, and praying with those who desired. Last summer we commenced our labor among these neglected people; and though

at first it seemed almost impossible to interest these people for religion, we can now thank God that he has given us a foothold among them. On one of the islands, we have, as the first fruit, a poor fisherman's widow and her son who indeed have been made happy. They can now fully trust in the faithfulness and love of God as the God of the widow, and the Father of the fatherless. On one of the other islands an old pilot professes to have been converted, and appears very happy; and a young fisherman and his wife also rejoice in the love of God.

"On the main land, and not very far from the city, several persons seem to have been awakened to concern for their souls. Last summer a laboring man there was hopefully converted; but had at first to suffer rather serious persecutions from his neighbors, and even from his own wife, who actually drove him out of the house at one time. Now the case has been changed for the better. We are now allowed to hold religious meetings in that neighborhood; several families are willingly opening their houses for that purpose, and many people attend. Many appear to be anxious, and among these are the persecuting wife mentioned above. A good brother from our Bethel, who is a very good exhorter, holds meetings here on Sunday evenings, and the Lord seems to bless our feeble endeavors, so that we hope sinners will be saved in this place.

"Your humble brother in Christ,

"LARS CARLSON."

"I visited three of these islands, laboring among the people till July, 20th, when I left for the main land, where a work of grace is in progress. Here I remained till August 1st, preaching and visiting from house to house, rejoicing to see the grace of God among seamen and their families, several of whom professed to have experienced a change of heart.

"I left home again on the 13th, and proceeded by a small steamer to a place on the coast, where the Lord has begun a gracious work among seamen and their families, who make the chief population in these parts. I have been here ever since, and shall remain, the Lord willing, for some weeks in this and adjoining parishes, as the Lord is pouring out his spirit powerfully. It would be impossible for me to describe this wonderful work. If I could divide myself ten-fold, I still would have enough to do in speaking to and praying with anxious sinners. We have meetings every night, which are largely attended and deeply interesting. Persons are praying to God for mercy, who never prayed before, and old and young are asking what they must do to be saved.

"The Lord has been pleased to make use of a young sailor, who was converted in America, and here has faithfully witnessed for Jesus.

"Other brethren, among them our good Brother C. Carlson, have followed up the work, and we pray God to continue it.

"I am your humble fellow-laborer,

"F. O. NILSSON.

"October 11, 1866."

WARBERG.—Mr. CHRISTIAN CARLSON, *Sailor Missionary*.

This humble and devoted Missionary has been "in labors abundant," and with marked success. God's spirit seems to attend his labors in a wonderful manner in the conversion of sinners.

During the year 1866, in these labors he has traveled, generally on foot, 168 Swedish, or 1,010 English miles; preached 207 times; held 144 prayer-meetings; made 590 religious visits on shipboard and in families; reports conversing within six months

with 325 persons "about believing in Jesus *now*," distributed 6,000 pages of tracts; and reports, in two quarterly reports, 60 hopeful conversions.

To show both the spirit of the Missionary and God's gracious blessings on his humble labors, we subjoin extracts from his letters:

"God be praised! This past winter has been a very glorious time of grace in these parts of the land. Darkness was prevailing all around, and wickedness prevailed to an awful degree. But the Lord commenced this glorious reformation in the following way: A poor man from the Province of S—d came here last fall, and commenced to hold religious meetings. He had no great gift for preaching, but he was very earnest in urging upon sinners to repent now. We commenced to pray earnestly for an outpouring of the spirit of God. Bless the Lord! Soon our prayers were heard, and sinners, especially among the young, began to give evidence of being under conviction of sin. An incident caused still greater interest to the cause; and that was the parson (Lutheran Pastor of the Parish) and vicar began to denounce the work from the pulpit, publicly in the parish church, and a woman arose in the congregation just as the priest was busy in condemning the work of God, calling it the work of satan. The woman spoke as one having authority, and was backed by the chief men of the parish; so the priest caused by this act the cause to be more known, and from that time the interest became very great. God be praised that we now have so much religious freedom; that the priests can not by the arm of the law hinder the work of God! People begin more and more to see the necessity of attending to the concern of their souls. To God all glory.

CHRISTIAN CARLSON.

In a letter dated March, 1867, he says:

"I have preached during January, February and March, 49 sermons; conducted 34 prayer-meetings; made 205 religious visits in families; distributed 2,500 pages of tracts; and traveled, in the discharge of my duties, 67 Swedish (402 English) miles during the quarter.

"January 3d, I left home on a mission tour, some 14 or 16 (Swedish) miles from my place, in very cold weather, from which I suffered much on the way. I staid two weeks in these parts, and preached once, sometimes twice a day, to large and attentive congregations. The Lord was visibly present with his saving mercy, and several sinners were made to inquire the way to Zion. In one of the villages I preached in, the Spirit of God was especially present, and brought five souls out from the bondage of sin into the liberty wherewith Christ maketh free in one evening; and the next evening three more captives were made free. Also in another village I witnessed the Lord's power to save. But I had also to sustain some opposition from the parish priest and the church wardens. The priest* came to the place where I was to preach one evening, and in an angry tone demanded that I should desist from preaching, and leave the vicinity. I answered in a meek way that I dared not comply with his demand. Then he wanted to know who had authorized me to preach. I answered, that Jesus Christ had sent me, and given me the charge to preach to all, repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus. He left the house apparently very angry, but sent two of the parish or church wardens to be present at the meeting, and the Lord blessed my humble preaching on one of these men that very evening. For he confessed publicly that he had been seeking peace for his soul for many years, but never found it before now, as under my preaching the Spirit of God had revealed unto him the Lord Jesus Christ as his righteousness. But more: two of the pastor's daughters, who, out of curiosity had stolen out one evening to hear me, were converted to God, and are now preaching Christ to their father.

* In common conversation, the ministers of religion are called priests in this country.

"In the latter part of January, I went out on the seacoast and preached among the fishing population, and, as usual, many came to my meetings. Though there is not that visible revival or awakening as we witnessed last year in these parts, still there is great reason to praise God, that, in spite of all opposition, the work of God goeth forward. During my preaching sojourn here at this time, I had the pleasure of seeing two young men, sons of pious parents, converted to God under my preaching, I believe, in answer to the prayers of the parents.

"The greater part of February I continued on the coast, preaching from parish to parish, and from village to village, also visiting from house to house. I feel thankful to say, that although I did not see many converted under my preaching, still some professed to find Christ precious to their souls. I trust, by the grace of God, that good was done in my own neighborhood, and have reason to praise God for signs that sinners are inquiring after salvation. On the 8th of March I started on a missionary tour on the coast. I have continued in this from place to place, preaching almost every evening. In one place, where I stayed a week, several sinners were apparently very anxious for salvation. Two professed to find peace with God during my stay. To God be all the glory.

"CHRISTIAN CARLSON.

"WEDIGE AND WARBERG, March 23d, 1867."

WENNERBERG.—Mr. ERIK ERIKSSON, *Sailor Missionary*.

Wennerberg is a port on the great lake Wenneron, at the head of Gotha River. Through this lake and river and the canal, is carried on an extensive trade in lumber, with England, France and other countries. More than 1,000 sailors are employed in the vessels engaged in this trade, centering in this port. Mr. Eriksson was appointed to labor on this field, to commence January 1st, 1867.

The following letter shows both the spirit and success of the Missionary:

"In the month of January, until the 22d, I traveled through five parishes, where I held meetings and preached to very large crowds of people every day, and sometimes twice a day. The Spirit of God was evidently present in all places and on all occasions. Sinners were converted and glorified the grace of Jesus. In one place were two young men, brothers, who had been notorious for their wickedness. They had been a terror to their neighborhood. They came to one of my meetings in company with other rowdies, with the avowed purpose of closing for ever the mouth of the preacher. But God had otherwise decreed. Both these young men were that very morning brought under such deep conviction of sin, under my preaching, that they fell on their knees in the midst of the people, and prayed aloud to God for mercy, asking the people of God to pray for them. Several backsliding Christians were reclaimed, and made new professions of giving themselves unreservedly to God.

"In one of the larger parishes, there had never before been any one who had preached the gospel. The people came out of curiosity to hear; but, on the whole, it seemed to be a very hard and stony ground. Still, even there, a few received the word, I trust, of eternal life.

"The latter part of the month I spent at a place called *Trollhettan*.* This is a notable place, not only for the falls, the canal, and the locks, but as a manufacturing place. Great quantities of lumber are here made and shipped to Gottenberg and other places. There are several and different sorts of fac-

* This is the Niagara of Southern Sweden, as the Goha-Elfa makes several sublime leaps over steep ledges of rock. There is also a costly canal.

tories, and of course here are many laborers. The Lord had previously opened doors and hearts for the gospel in this place. I now staid here a week, and preached every evening to large congregations. The people listened with marked attention, and several, I trust, were thereby converted to God, and made good and clear confessions unto salvation before many witnesses. At the close of the month I came into B—— county. Here I continued through most of the month of February, traveling through seven parishes, preaching daily to large and attentive congregations. Here the Spirit of God operated very gloriously. I have never seen a religious awakening so very general, and the convictions seem so deep. A large number of both men and women, especially among the young, were, as I trust, thereby converted to God. In each of these places, several professed to have found peace with God through faith in Christ, during my stay among them. A man who had been a great reviler of religion, and a persecutor of godliness, was awakened at one of my meetings, and a few days afterwards he found peace to his troubled soul during my preaching. He now professes joyfully that same Jesus which, but a few weeks ago, he reviled. A young man who, like Saul of Tarsus, had been from his very childhood a strictly moral and religious man, but in a legal way, God pleased to open his eyes, and he saw that he was a lost and ruined sinner. He is now happy in the enjoyment of the pardoning love of God. He professes now to have no other righteousness but that of Jesus. In this place several children from between 6 and 14 years of age, have become very promising subjects of grace. Praise the Lord for his mercies to poor sinners!

"At the close of the month of February, I again went to T——n, and spent a week there, in establishing and strengthening the young converts. Previous to the time this report commences, I had labored extensively about with the gospel in these parts, and the Lord has in a wonderful manner been with me. He has opened those places where it seemed most unlikely, and here he has shown his mighty power to save even the chief of sinners! Everywhere doors have been opened, and in almost every place sinners have been converted to God through my humble preaching. To God eternal be all the glory! Amen.

"On the 8th of March I arrived at my home, near W——g. I labored here and in the town for a week, by preaching in the evenings.

"Since January 1st, this year, I have preached 50 sermons, and traveled, in the discharge of my duties, 50 miles (about 300 English miles).

"E. ERIKSSON.

"WENNERBERG, March 14th, 1867.

GOTHLAND.—JOHN LINDELIUS, *Sailor Missionary.*

About 40 vessels are owned in the ten different ports on the Island of Gothland, they generally are laid up in the winter; in the summer they are engaged principally in exporting timber, deals and lime. Most of the trade is with Germany.

This aged and infirm sailor Missionary still continues to labor so far as his strength will permit. In these labors he has held 65 meetings for Bible exposition, and many prayer meetings, has visited 306 families and 47 vessels, conversed with 686 persons on their souls' salvation, sold 8 Bibles, 13 Testaments and 7 Psalters. Mr. Ljungberg, from Stockholm, has engaged with him in some of these labors for two or three weeks. He had also joined with Pastor Cederholm, a Methodist, in his meetings, and speaks of an increasing religious interest among the people on the Island, and some hopeful conversions.

FOR SAILORS, A HEARTY WELCOME AT ANTWERP.

In a recent letter, Rev. J. H. PETTINGELL says:

"Three commodious chambers have been opened in the Hanseatic House (side 1st stage), through the liberality of the Belgian government and the contributions of friends, for the accommodation of seamen at Antwerp: as follows:

First Room, CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE, where he may be found every afternoon, and will be happy to meet with those who may wish to see him.

Second Room, READING ROOM, well supplied with books, periodicals, newspapers, etc.,—religious, secular and entertaining, also, with letter-paper, ink and pens, where all well disposed seamen are welcome to meet with each other, to sit and read, or to write their letters, free of all charge.—Open every afternoon, from 2 o'clock till dark, and Sundays throughout the day.

Third Room, CHAPEL, where divine service will be held stately every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and, usually, every Sunday afternoon; also at such other times during the week as may be found convenient.

Do not neglect the place of worship. Come early. Seats free.

"Ye shall keep my Sabbaths and reverence my Sanctuary; I am the Lord."—"Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom."—"Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace,"—but "the way of transgressors is hard."

Antwerp, April 1867.

J. H. PETTINGELL,

*Chaplain of the American Seamen's Friend Society,
to the English speaking seamen at Antwerp.*

NOTE.—Donations of books, newspapers and money are solicited of all who wish well to the enterprise.

Mr. Voskamp, the colporteur, will be happy to furnish with Bibles, Testaments, books, tracts, etc., in various languages, all who may desire them at cost.

FRANCE.

HAVRE.—REV. H. ROGERS, *Chaplain*.

The Hon. J. O. Putnam, U. S. Consul, in a letter dated May 1866, says; "The close of the war brings with it slowly, but surely, a restoration of our trade to Havre." "We have now 12 ships in port, and more are on their way here than we had in the entire year 1864." Mr. Rogers, says: "During the first three months of the year 1866, 32 American ships have been in port."

His Bethel services have been generally well attended by foreign residents, English seamen, and American captains and officers. "Out of 11 American ships in port at one time, 10 captains were in the Bethel, and the other would have been there, had he not lost his way, in an attempt to reach it." He was assisted one sabbath in August by Pastor Theodore Monod. Of him, he says: "We were much gratified at the clear, full yet simple annunciation of Gospel truths. He was converted in one of your revivals, educated in one of your colleges, and succeeds his late Father as pasteur of the French Free Church in Paris. His services yesterday were a grateful acknowledgement of the advantages he had received in America." Mr. Rogers speaks in high commendation of the present U. S. Consul, the Hon. Col. Dwight Morris.

As American sailors generally run away from their ships, his only way of reaching them is in the boarding houses, and hospitals. When will our Legislation be such, that American common sailors shall not be the game of "land sharks" the world over?

He has seen some encouraging fruits of his labors, as the following letter will show :

HAVRE, France, April 1st 1867.

REV. H. LOOMIS.

"In sending a report of the progress of this mission during the past year, our gratitude is due to the God of Providence and Grace for extended opportunities of usefulness, by the partial return of American commerce to this port. I have been encouraged, from time to time, in seeing the nation so well represented at our Sabbath services by numerous captains and officers, and avail myself of this occasion to express my appreciation of the kind interest manifested by them in the seamen's cause here; it has stimulated me to renewed effort, and tended to promote the interests of our Society. In visiting the various ships, I find too, how highly the "Ships Library," so liberally provided by the Society, is prized by the men—my heart's desire is that the seed thus sown by these silent messengers may fructify, and that many may be led to search the scriptures, the sacred truths of which are so aptly taught by many of the volumes.

With regard to the services connected with the Bethel individually, I have abundant reason for thankfulness, that health and strength have been continued, not only for regular Lords Day services, but other important and onerous duties. I am generally well received on board, and fervently hope, that the more than two hundred addresses to seamen will prove as bread cast upon the waters, found though it may be after many days. The harbour regulations, as you know, prevent going to the vessels during the winter evenings; the Reading room is a comfort for them then, as it is always lighted and warmed for their accommodations. We specially devote one evening in the week to prayer for the advancement of the enterprise, and the conversion of mariners, but frequently meetings are held every night, of course the numbers fluctuate, and so with Bethel meetings held on Sunday afternoon on board various vessels; there have been more than 50, and at other times less than 10: occasionally the smaller have proved the most profitable reunions, inducing greater earnestness in prayer and urgent entreaties for Divine help, as well as giving an opportunity for more direct appeals to the conscience. On the whole, I have been greatly encouraged by the goodly number of seamen who attend, and by the increase of the general congregation; for while we look first to those "who go down to the sea in ships," the spiritual wants of others have not been neglected, and there have been pleasing instances that the Divine blessing rests on our labors, affording encouragement for perseverance in our work of faith and labor of love. Monsieur Amphoux, one of the Protestant Pasteurs, conducts a French service in the Church on Friday evenings, and a considerable effort has been made to circulate Tracts in the native tongue, principally by the ladies of our congregation. Great numbers have been distributed, the selection being made of those which tell simple gospel truth, without attacking the prejudices of the people, as we feel confident if that reach the heart, error will fall before it.

One sad fact, I may mention, during the year I have attended three seamen's funerals, to each of them it is feared, "the last enemy" came while in a state of intoxication! Oh, that this may prove a solemn warning to others, teaching them to "number their days, and to apply their hearts unto wisdom."

There was a little deficiency in closing the incidental expenses for the year, but our respected Consul promptly made it up, and we are constrained to thank God for the past, and take courage for the future.

H. ROGERS, *Chaplain.*"

MARSEILLES.—REV. J. HAWKINS, *Chaplain.*

Mr. THACKLETON, *Scripture Reader.*

One prominent feature of Mr. Hawkins's labors during the year 1866, is the opening of the "*Sailor's Club and Reading Room*," to meet the wants of seamen who are prohibited the use of fire and light on ship board in port. It was opened September 29th; on week days from 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M., and on Sundays from 2 to 10 o'clock. It is furnished with a good library and periodicals, and stationary for writing, and some sources of amusement on Wednesday evenings, and is already a favorite resort for seamen, who are often seen gathered around the door before it is opened, and generally fill the room.

The present Scripture Reader, an Evangelical Christian, commenced his labors in May. He visits all the ships in port, the sick in the hospital, and attends at the Reading Room; distributes Bibles, Prayer Books and Tracts. His journal shows faithfulness, efficiency and success.

MARSEILLES; 41 à l'ancienne montée de N. D. de la Garde :
7th February 1867.

The Rev. HARMON LOOMIS.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I am in due receipt of your favor 26th November last, and am now able to make to you a full report for the year 1866

American commerce has much increased: 44 vessels with 476 men came in last year, as compared with 23 vessels and 254 men for the year preceding. This year has begun well for your commerce; and a still larger increase is confidently expected.

We have lately seen some of your war vessels: the "Swatara," "Augusta," "Maiontomah," The "Colorado" was at Toulon, and her Chaplain, Rev. Ch. R. Hale, came to me here. Also Rev. Dr. Ogilby, of New York, and this year Rev. R. R. Gifford, of Illinois. We have, staying the winter in the town, two most admirable American families, Mr. J. D. Ogden and Mr. W. King, of New York. Mr. King is well known to your chairman, Mr. Booth.

Your loan libraries are all out, with the "Ellen-Dickie" for New York, "Lorena" for Boston, "Ukraine" for Palermo, "Annie Balchelder" for New Orleans, "S. Duncan" for New York, and "Rully Cain" for Palermo and New York. I very much wish I had 12 more of your libraries, now that they are known here, we have frequent applications. I have been very glad to see again in Marseilles my kind friend capt. Colborn, of the "Brilliant," who brought them first out to me.

I enclose you extracts from the new *Scripture Reader's Journal*. He is much blessed in his work amongst the men, my most valued fellow laborer and friend. These extracts date only up to last year.

Last year we purchased our Mission Boat, and friends contributed the necessary flags. £10 worth of Bibles and Prayer books in all languages, and 3,000 Gospels and Epistles were sent me for free distribution in the port.

On Sundays I held 89 services in the Church and 38 Sailor's services in P. & O. Co's Waiting Room on the breakwaters; in all 127 full services and 35 communions on Sundays; other services when no P. & O. SS. was in port, and week services on board ship, innumerable.

The special report for 1866 was the establishment of *Sailor's Reading Room*. I mentioned this slightly in my letter to you of 16th October. Opened 29 September, on weekdays only from 7 to 10 P. M.; before three weeks had passed we were compelled to open the Room on Sunday as well, and from

17th December we have been able to open at 5 o'clock on weekdays and 6 o'clock on Sunday. We have done very well in funds, and 700 volumes have been sent to the Room. Some 25 men came in every night, most grateful for the fire and light forbidden on board ship by the stringent regulations of the port. Five times we have not had room enough. I give up three week evenings and Sunday evening after the 3rd Sailor's service, to the Room. Sometimes on Sunday evening the men have a little service together at the Room. On Sundays it is well supplied with Illustrated Bibles, Religious Magazines, and on weekdays with newspapers of all kinds. Your Consul helps me to file your papers for reference, and helps me in every way in my work. So far as the plan goes, the Room is a rare instance of perfect success; when I can enlarge the idea, I will communicate immediately with you. Marseilles is a peculiar place, and imperatively calls for every Christian effort.

I am always yours most faithfully,
J. B. HAWKINS.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HILO.—Rev. TITUS COAN, *Missionary*.

The number of whale ships has greatly increased at this port. During the spring season 20, and during the fall season 16, whale ships came inside for supplies, besides a few others "off and on." The crews of the vessels, numbering nearly 1,000, "are a mixture of all races and complexions and nations." Mr. Coan names *thirty-three* nationalities, and says, "The forecassles of some of our ships would not be a bad place to study *ethnology*." "In some cases ethical lessons might be studied at the same time."

Such are the wants of seamen and foreign residents at Hilo, that a subscription of \$700—may be increased to \$1,000—has been raised by the residents for the support of a pastor and chaplain to seamen, and an application made to this Society for aid in sending one to this field. The Board, at their meeting in February, voted an appropriation to pay the passage of missionary and wife, not exceeding \$500. It is hoped *the man* will soon be found for this field. We append extracts from Mr. Coan's letters, dated September 30th and December 5th, 1866:

"HILO, HAWAII, September 30, 1866.

"Rev. H. LOOMIS, Sec'y of Am. Sea. Fr. Soc'y:

"MY BELOVED BROTHER,—I have a great call for Portuguese Bibles, Testaments, and other books and tracts in that language; and I have never been able to get Bibles enough to supply the numbers who call for them. These sailors are ever around like starving men around a depot of food, and sweep my depository clear of Bibles every season.

"On week days, masters, officers, and sailors have called on us, and we have had much intercourse with many. Numbers have appeared ready to converse on the great subject, and some have been susceptible and tender. Several have signified their determination to 'forsake the foolish and live, and go in the way of understanding.' Some professors of religion in the service have been troubled about whaling on the Sabbath. That great sin of the service is almost universal; and because it is practiced by so many, and so little rebuked, most seamen seem to have seared consciences on the subject, and think it is

the accepted gospel of the whaling service, that there is no Sabbath at sea; and that the fourth Commandment has jurisdiction only on the land—or that 'the Sabbath was made for man' to use or lay aside as suits his convenience, his supposed interests, his tastes, or his caprice.

"Is it true that ministers in New Bedford and other ports say, that 'there is no harm in whaling on the Sabbath? That the business is peculiar, and does not come under the ordinary laws of labor? That allowance should be made for men far off upon the sea, anxious to get full and go home, and that God will, undoubtedly, grant them a dispensation in this matter?' Such is the language used here by some masters and seamen. One master said to me a few days ago, 'Well, Mr. Coan, when I was at home, we had a conference on Sabbath whaling with our pastors and others. We got your tract on the subject, and we didn't agree with you. Our ministers think there is no harm in whaling on the Sabbath.' I simply replied, that God and the Bible were on my side, or rather, that I was on the side of God and the Bible, and that satisfied me better than the opinions of men. Now, is it true that ministers of the gospel do thus afford aid and encouragement to open and continuous Sabbath-breaking? I am slow to believe it of my beloved brethren in the ministry, though I have been told so repeatedly by professors of religion and non-professors among captains and others in the service. Can it be so? And if so, is it not 'daubing with untempered mortar,—sewing pillows under arm-holes, and crying peace when there is no peace?' And will *one* sailor thus taught ever become a true Christian, until he abjures such teaching, and ceases to accept such teachers as his spiritual guides? But I am unwilling to believe that any of the evangelical ministers of New England teach such a doctrine. I am inclined to think that such reports are mistakes or slanders.

"Many sailors and soldiers of the United States Navy and Army have found their way to the Pacific in the whaling fleet. With them we have much interesting conversation on the subject of the war, and also of the great war with self and sin and Satan. We get many interesting facts from them.

"In January, 1861, U. S. S. 'Lancaster,' Rear-Admiral G. F. Pearson, made us a visit. The 'Lancaster' was the last U. S. ship which entered our waters before the war, and the first to re-enter after its close; and the last air by her band, in May, 1861, was 'the Star-spangled Banner;' and her *first*, in January, 1866, was 'the Star-spangled Banner.'

"In 1861, the frigate was the flag-ship of Commodore Montgomery; and in 1866, she was the flag-ship of Admiral Pearson. The Admiral, with his lady and daughter, accepted an invitation to our house, and made it his home while here. Soon after his arrival, and while we were at dinner his beautiful brass band discussed those old familiar patriotic airs.

"With all my other labors I have enjoyed preaching to seamen this season. Both the attendance and the attention have been encouraging, and we are not without hope and assurance that God has blessed the word that has been 'sown in weakness.' But we do really want a Chaplain here—a man after God's own heart. I cannot do half I would for foreign residents and strangers who visit us, not only seamen but travelers and visitors from many parts of the world. My own native field is wide enough to employ 10 or 20 stronger men, and I cannot *always* bear the strain which now comes upon me. Our foreign residents have signified their desire that I preach for them continuously throughout the year, but I dare not promise it with all my other labors. We hope ere long, through God, to obtain a good man to preach to foreigners. The subject is before an Hawaiian Board, and before us at Hilo. I think we can raise \$500 here towards the support of a chaplain; and if your Society wishes to invest in such an enterprise, please give us an early hint to this effect. A good dividend is sure.

"In much love to the sailor and all his friends,

"I remain yours in the work of the Lord,

"T. COAN."

(For the Sailor's Magazine.)

Sympathy for the Sailor.

I am frequently receiving letters of enquiry respecting seamen, who have wandered away from their homes and friends. These letters often contain sentiments and expressions which are very striking. A sister residing in _____ Mass. writing me respecting a brother, who has been absent seven or eight years, thus expresses her feelings.

Will you try and meet him in April, will you, my dear friend on the arrival of the _____ in April, go to my brother and speak to him words of encouragement, and good cheer? tell him that all will end well yet, that he must not lose sight of that "Higher Power" that always watches over, and guards, and directs us, although the news may nearly overwhelm him for the time. We may by the eye of faith see the bright shining light that will never cease to beam for us. By affliction, trial and oppression, we are taught humility, and trust such was the design of him whose wisdom does not err, and whose love is too tender to inflict unnecessary pain. Our *finite fingers* are always taken into his infinite clasp, to lead us into green pastures, and beside still waters, by paths we have not known, to a *permanent peace*."

A NAVAL OFFICER KNEELING AT MAIN-TOP.

An officer of the United States Navy thus writes to a cousin. "O the thought is blessed, there is rest for the weary! I do so wish to see you. It may be we shall never meet in this world, yet we are sure to meet in heaven." In referring to his conversion, he continues, "and then I *went to the topmast, the only place I could be alone*, and there I kneeled down and prayed, and I feel that God has answered my prayers, and those which have been put up for me so often, by parents and friends."

During the attack at Mobile, Admiral Farragut is reported to have lashed his body in the mizzen-top, but a naval officer praying, on his knees, in the maintop is a far more interesting sight! would that a multitude might follow his example!

SAMUEL C. DAMON.

Honolulu, 29th, April 1867.

Sailor's Home, 190 Cherry Street.

During the month of June, there were ninety arrivals of seamen at this institution. These deposited with Mr. Cassidy, \$6,023, of which, \$3,225 have been sent to relations and friends, and \$1,150 placed in the Seamen's Bank for Savings.

Colored Sailor's Home, 2 Dover Street.

Mr. Powell reports thirty-seven boarders during the month of June. He mentions the case of a sick and destitute colored seaman, who received the kind attentions of Mrs. Monroe, a christian lady, known as ever ready with her purse and her personal efforts, to imitate the Saviour's practical beneficence. Would that there were more like her, for the suffering poor we have always with us, and their condition is distressful.

The Voyage of Life at an End.

A Norwegian Christian captain was within two days of the port, when a pious sailor ventured to ask him, "Do you think, captain, we will be in time to spend the Sabbath morning at the Bethel Ship?" We did not learn what reply he received, but he finished the "voyage of life" that day, and entered where "there shall be no more sea." While engaged in duty he fell overboard and was lost.

Disasters Reported in June.

The number of vessels belonging to, or bound to or from ports in the United States, reported totally lost or missing during the past month, is 34, of which 20 were wrecked, 2 foundered, 5 abandoned, 2 sunk by collision, 1 burnt, 1 capsized, and 3 are missing. They are classed as follows, viz., 3 steamers, 3 ships, 5 barks, 7 brigs, and 16 schooners, and their total estimated valuation, exclusive of cargoes, is \$722,000.

Below is the list, giving names, ports whence hailing, destinations, &c. Those marked *w* were wrecked, *a* abandoned, *f* foundered, *s c* sunk by collision, *b* burnt, and *m* missing.

STEAMERS.

Croton, *s c*, from Charleston for New York.
Taminend, *w*, from St. Augustine for Jacksonville.
Forest City, *b*. At Savannah.

SHIPS.

Fychow, *m*, from London for New York.
America, *w*. At St. John, N. B.
Salem, *a*, from London for Philadelphia.

BARKS.

Cumberland, *a*, from Philadelphia for Sligo.
 Lochiel, *w*, from Boston for Pictou.
 Canton Packet, *w*. Whaler. for ———
 Eva, *a*, from Glasgow for Boston.
 Godetider, *a*, from Christiana for Boston.

BRIGS.

Kurea, *w*, from New York for St. Domingo City.
 Fleety, *w*, from Boston for Jacmel.
 Bessie York, *c*, from New York for Wilmington, N. C.
 Hannah, *w*. Near Fajardo, P. R.
 Caro'e Gulliver, *a*, from New York for Savannah
 Surprise, *w*, from New York for Halifax.
 Nellie Clifford, *f*, from Philadelphia for Cai-
 barien.

SCHOONERS.

Mary Emily, *w*, ———
 Julia Smith, *w*, from Philadelphia for Ipswich.
 Fairdealer, *w*, from Bangor for Boston.
 Elizabeth and Eleanor, *w*, from Matanzas for
 New York.
 J. C. Calhoun, *w*, from James River for New
 York.
 Lady of the Lake, *w*. ———
 S. C. Willetts, *w*, from Lynn for Philadelphia.
 J. P. Kirtland, *w*, from Philadelphia for Boston.
 J. B. Litchfield, *f*, from Vinalhaven for Dela-
 ware Breakwater.
 Lucy Ward, *m*, from Boston for Fayal.
 Lizzie Taylor, *w*, from Lynn for Philadelphia.
 Gazelle, *m*, from Ruatan for New Orleans.
 Mary E. Banks, *c*s, from Boston for Baltimore.
 E. Cornelius, *w*. Off Hog Island, Va.
 Corbulo, *w*, from Philadelphia for Providence.
 Eliza Jane, *w*, from Boston for St. Pierre, Miq.

LAUNCHED, at Kennebunk, 27th ult., by Capt.
 Bradford Oakes, a good modeled and well-built
 schooner of about 120 tons, designed for the
 coasting trade, and is for sale. Capt. O. will
 complete in a few weeks a fine schooner of about
 180 tons.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given, that the work of con-
 structing a breakwater, at the entrance to Saco
 River, Me., will be commenced immediately. A
 red spar buoy about 12 feet long will be placed
 about 400 feet west of the beacon, to indicate the
 point of commencing the breakwater; and the
 unobstructed channel will lie between this buoy
 and the beacon. The buoy should be left on the
 starboard by vessels entering the river.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

JOHN POPE,

Lighthouse Inspector, First District.

PORTLAND, June 27, 1867.

Receipts for June, 1867.

MAINE.

Bangor, Hammond st. Cong. ch., const.
 Rev. Solomon P. Fay L. M. \$33 23

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amherst College, Faculty Students..... 36 65
 Lynn, Capt. S. Whitmore..... 1 00
 Pittsfield, collected by Theo. Bartlett, for
 lib'y..... 5 00
 Stockbridge, Spencer Byington..... 15 00
 J. Z. Goodrich..... 2 00

CONNECTICUT.

Colchester, First Cong. ch..... 46 25
 Greenwich, Elias S. Peck L. M..... 30 00
 Groton, S. S. Cong. ch., lib'y..... 15 00
 Guilford, Third Cong. ch..... 17 50
 Hartford, First Cong. ch..... 174 27
 Lyme, Cong. ch..... 9 25
 New Britain, Center ch..... 35 00
 Norwich, S. S. Broadway Cong. ch., lib'ys. 24 00
 Stratford, Col. G. Loomis, U. S. A..... 1 00
 West Hartford, S. S. Cong. ch..... 18 50

NEW YORK.

Brooklyn, Ch. on the Heights (R. D.)..... 241 05
 Pilgrim ch., of which R. P. Buck, \$50; F.
 R. Fowler, \$25; A. H. Porter, 25; S. F.
 Phelps, \$20..... 379 79
 Jamaica, Pres. ch. S. S., lib'ys..... 51 11
 Newburgh, First Pres. ch..... 12 13
 Ass. Ref. ch..... 20 26
 do. S. S. Teachers, lib'y..... 15 00
 New York City, Brick (Pres.) ch..... 202 18
 Fourteenth st. Pres. ch..... 476 38
 Wm. A. Wheeler..... 5 00
 Mrs. B. De Forest..... 5 00
 Wm. R. Powell..... 10 00
 Brooks Brothers..... 10 00
 Wm. Aug. White..... 10 00
 F. G. W..... 5 00
 Thomas De Witt..... 5 00
 E. P. Griffin..... 5 00
 H. Griffin..... 5 00
 C. F. Griffin..... 5 00
 P. W. Engs..... 5 00
 Thomas Jeremiah..... 15 00
 John H. Boynton..... 25 00
 P. Townsend..... 25 00
 Miss Mariette Watrous..... 5 00
 Philip Hone..... 5 00
 C. A. Macy..... 25 00
 William Alexander Smith..... 5 00
 Dr. Alfred C. Post..... 20 00
 Mrs. A. Bronson..... 5 00
 S. B. C..... 5 00
 Col. Frank. B. Howe..... 5 00
 Jed. Frye..... 5 00
 Mrs. R. J. Brown lib'ys..... 45 00
 Mrs. B. L. De F..... 2 00
 James Cruikshank..... 5 00
 Edwin Mead..... 5 00
 J. W. K..... 3 00
 Bucklin. Crane & Co..... 10 00
 Joseph Horsey's Sons..... 5 00
 C. H. Marshall..... 25 00
 L. B. Weyman..... 10 00
 Edward Minturn..... 5 00
 Mrs. Burritt..... 2 00
 Zophar Mills..... 5 00
 Thomas N. Dale..... 10 00
 W. D..... 5 00
 Trustees of E. Withington..... 50 00
 Sawyer, Wallace & Co..... 50 00
 Iverson, Phinney, Blakeman & Co..... 50 35
 P. W. G..... 1 00
 F. H. Wolcott..... 20 00
 P. S..... 10 00
 E. C. Benedict..... 10 00
 J. H. Linsley..... 5 00
 R. A. Lewis..... 2 00
 Wm. Hoge..... 25 00
 John H. Ormsbee..... 5 00
 J. W. Dominick..... 5 00
 N. B. Taylor..... 5 00
 P. Bartlett..... 10 00
 W. N. Seymour..... 20 00
 James Hunter..... 25 00
 W. G. Hunt..... 10 00
 Capt. Colburn..... 5 00
 " Sawyer..... 2 00
 " G. N. Churchill..... 5 00
 Eze, Capt. R. B. Chapman..... 4 00

NEW JERSEY.

Baskinridge, Pres. ch..... 35 40
 Meth. ch..... 5 27
 Durham, S. S..... 4 03
 Metuchin, Pres. ch., const. Rev. G. S.
 Plumley L. M..... 37 50
 Newark, a friend to Seamen..... 52 00
 First Pres. ch..... 156 36
 Orange, First Pres. ch..... 70 00
 Perth Amboy, Cornelius Selover..... 10 00
 Plainfield, R. D. ch..... 17 00
 Meth. ch..... 19 00
 Trenton, Second Pres. ch. const. Rev. J. B.
 Kennedy L. M..... 85 50
 Central Bapt. ch..... 25 25

PENNSYLVANIA.

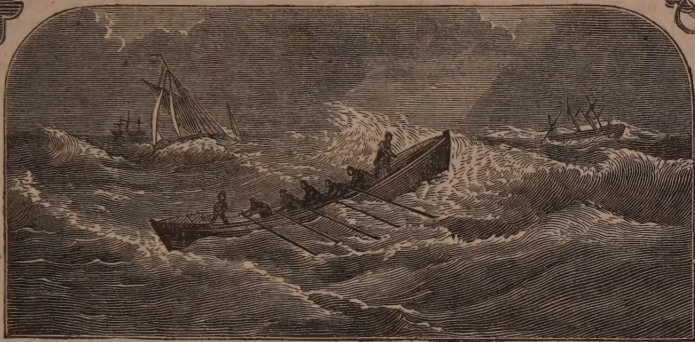
Bloomsburg, Pres. ch., add'l..... 33 00
 Middlesburg, Pres. ch..... 21 43
 Philadelphia, Walnut st. Pres. ch., S. S. 12 60

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, New England, Cong. ch., lib'y'r.. 140 35

\$3,256 99

THE LIFE BOAT



August, 1867.] Published by the American Seamen's Friend Society. [Vol. 8. No. 8.

The Honest Irish Lad.

A THREE CENT STORY.

Some twenty years ago an Irish lad landed in the city of New York. His chief letters of commendation were willing hands to work, a sun-shiny face, and a good share of mother wit—all of which came to him by lawful inheritance. Aside from these he was poor; and it was "a fortin he was after getting in this far oof land."

A good providence directed him to a merchant, who wanted an errand boy to carry out goods, collect small bills, and make himself generally useful. Here John was taught valuable lessons both by Christian precept and example, and also much by way of preparing to do business for himself. At the end of six or seven years his employer, having secured a competence, sold his stock of goods to a successor, and removed to the country leaving John in the store. He kept on his faithful course till he had a handsome amount of shining dollars in his pocket to give brightness to his face.

Now, thought John, it is time for me to set up business and housekeeping for myself; both of which arrangements were soon satisfactorily made; and if there was a happier

merchant or husband in New York, John knew not where to find him. About this time his first employer died, "a good man, full of the Holy Ghost, and of faith;" and it is safe to say that, beyond the immediate circle of his relatives, not one was more deeply stricken than was John's Irish heart. He and a host of others had lost a true friend, and society one of its noblest Christian ornaments.

Soon after John came to his store, a little incident occurred that greatly affected his future character and success.

It was a weight no heavier than a three cent piece that turned the scale. One day he carried home for a lady a package of goods, and received payment at the door. His quick eye discovered that she had paid him three cents too much; and he just as quickly thought he could put the three cents in his own pocket without injury to his employer; the lady would never know it, and he, unaccustomed to the jingle of his own pennies, would be so much the richer. It was no small temptation to the Irish lad. Before he reached the store, however, he came to his true bearing, and resolved to tell the whole truth. "Right," said his employer, "I will hand it to the lady the first time she comes in."

Another errand soon brought her to the store, when she casually remarked, "I paid John three cents too much the other day."

John now saw that if he had not been honest he would have been detected; he felt that he had gained a victory over temptation; that he respected himself more, and had more of the respect of the others than ever before.

He has often told the three-cent story to his friends; assuring them that his measure of respectability and success in life turned on so small a hinge as that. He now feels a parental pride in three fine boys, each of whom he charitably hopes will be "a dale better nor his father." He has a valuable stock of goods, and has just purchased the store and premises where he commenced his career as an errand boy, making his first payment with a check on the bank for five thousand dollars.

"Keep Hold of that Chain."

A pious father, the evening before his death, desired that all his children should come into his chamber; and, on being placed around his dying bed, he thus addressed them: "You all know that I am soon going to be transplanted out of this world into a better. I hope I shall there be permitted to watch over you; and I trust that you are walking the same road, and will soon follow me. You all know the road; great pains have been taken to show it to you. Where is it to be found?" The children all instantly replied, "In the Bible." The dying parent proceeded, "Keep hold of that chain; it will never mislead you. When you are in doubt whether this or that be right, ask your Bible; see if your Saviour would have done so."

A Pretty Name.

One day, Freddie's little sister, Carrie, hearing her mother talk about a name for a new little baby-brother that had been given to them a short time before, said—

"Mamma, why don't you name him Hallowed? It says in my prayer, 'Hallowed be thy name;' and I think it is a pretty name too."

Sung Mother into Heaven.

There are in Cincinnati two orphan children, a boy and a girl, deprived of their parents within the last year. The lad is but seven years old, and is sustained in his grief by an almost gladsome remembrance that the last words his parents ever spoke on earth were to him, and that he sang his mother into heaven. He lately told the story thus: his mother, it must be remembered, had been sick for some time:

"My mother called me," said he, "and told me that she felt like going to sleep; and that if she did, she wanted me to sing to her; and if she fell asleep, she wanted me to sit by her bed till the doctor came. So," said he, "I began."

Here the little fellow, with great tears trickling down his cheeks, sang his little song, beginning:

"I want to be an angel,"
to show just how it happened.

"When I was done," continued he, "mother had turned over and gone to sleep, and I sat ever so still by her bed till the doctor came. I told him she was asleep: that I had sung her to sleep. He went over to the back side of the bed, and as soon as he touched her hand, he started back and said, 'My boy, your mother is dead.' So I had sung my dear mother into heaven."

The Fruit of Care.

A poor girl in California picked up the cutting of a grapevine, thrown into the road, in order to drive her mule with. She carried it home, and though it was wilted and worn, and appeared good for nothing, she stuck it into the ground. "It has a little life left," she said, "I will try and save it." So she watered it, and watched it, and trained it, and took as much care of it as if it were the most promising shoot in the world.

Well, how did it reward her? In one year after it was six years old, it bore five thousand bunches of grapes, and each bunch weighed one pound; these, on being sold, brought her a thousand pounds.

You see, it is not so much having large means to do with, as in doing the best you can with small means.

Children's Friend.

That's How.

After the great snow storm, a little fellow began to shovel a path through a great snow bank before his grandmother's door. He had nothing but a small shovel to work with. "How do you expect to get through that drift?" asked a man passing along.

"By keeping at it," said the boy cheerfully; "that's how."

And it is a great "how." It is the secret of mastering almost every difficulty under the sun. If a hard job is before you, stick to it. Do not keep thinking how large or how hard it is; but go at it, and little by little it will grow smaller and smaller, until it is done.

If a hard lesson is to be learned, do not spend a moment fretting; do not lose a breath in saying, "I can't," or "I do not see how;" but go at it, and *keep at it, Study*. That is the only way to conquer it.

If a fault is to be cured, or a bad habit broken up, it cannot be done by just being sorry, or only trying a little. You must keep *fighting it*, and not give up fighting until it is got rid of.

If you have entered your heavenly Master's service, and are trying to be good and to *do good*, keep at it. You will sometimes find hills of difficulty in the way. Things will often look discouraging, and you will not seem to make any progress at all; but keep at it. Never forget "that's how."

The School of Satan.

The police in New York arrested in one night two companies of boys, one hundred and five in all. Sixty-three were found in one room filled with the fumes of bad liquor and cigars. About the tables were young gamblers in all stages of drunkenness. They were gamblers, thieves, and pickpockets, as filthy, ragged, and foul-mouthed as you could well imagine. How old? Between the ages of nine and thirteen.

Is it not enough to make a mother shudder, to think of *her son* in such a gang? Think of them as boys; think of them grown up to be men, ending their days in state-prisons and penitentiaries, or dying by violent deaths!

Parental Teaching.

"A tea-spoonful of rum-toddy brought me to this," said a young man a few days before his execution; and on being asked to explain himself, continued: "When a child, my father was in the custom of taking me on his knee at dinner-time, and giving me one tea-spoonful out of his glass; by this means the taste for drink was acquired, under the influence of which I committed the crime for which I am now about to suffer."

Power of Littles.

Great events, we often find,
On little things depend;
And very small beginnings
Have oft a mighty end.

Letters joined make words,
And words to books may grow,
As flake on flake, descending,
Forms an avalanche of snow,

A single utterance may good
Or evil thoughts inspire;
One little spark, enkindled,
May set a town on fire,

What volumes may be written
With little drops of ink!
How small a leak, unnoticed,
A mighty ship will sink!

A tiny insect's labor
Makes the coral strand,
And mighty seas are girdled
With grains of golden sand.

A daily penny, saved,
A fortune may begin;
A daily penny, squandered,
May lead to vice and sin.

Our life is made entirely
Of moments multiplied,
As little streamlets, joining,
Form the ocean's tide.

Our hours and days, our months and years,
Are in small moments given:
They constitute our time below,
Eternity in heaven.

A Beautiful Custom.

In Norway, during the Christmas holidays, golden sheaves of corn are placed on the tops of the houses, or on long poles, that the birds of heaven may share in the abundance of God's blessings. This is a beautiful recognition of God's love and care for all his creatures.

Good Advice.

If you your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

Library Reports.

Shipped in May, 25 new, 17 old, total, 42; shipped in June, 21 new, 13 old, 8 on Naval vessel, total, 42.

The following have returned with favorable reports, and are reshipped: Nos. 89, 237, 273, 282, 745, 585, 817, 829, 943, 810, 1,433, 1,271, 1,473, 1,521, 1,585, 1,718, 1,763, 1,814, 1,843, 1,879, 1,917, 2,162.

No. 1,556—Has been several voyages to San Francisco; the books were read with interest. Last re-shipped on brig "Anna Collins," for West Indies.

No. 1873—Returned in good order; been several voyages to West Indies; the books read by officers, passengers, and crew. The report says: "Your library has been a blessing to us."

H. B. P.

No. 1,977—"The books have been read with benefit by officers and men."

No. 2,021—"We have a quiet crew, I think the books are doing their work. If we do not furnish our men with good books, they will be sure to have bad ones, as they have much time for reading at sea. I hope the Lord will bless you in the good work in which you are engaged." G. N. C.

No. 1,982—Capt. Wiles: "The library has been the means of doing much good. Often I have seen the men seated together, listening with interest to one of their number reading. Two have seemingly improved, and we have had one hopeful conversion. The library has been a blessing, for which I feel grateful. C. J. T.

Nos. 920, 921, 922—Received from naval vessel. An Executive officer writes: "It gives me pleasure to state, that much gratification was derived by the crew of this ship by the perusal of the books during her cruise. Accept our thanks for your kindness, and please thank our young friends for their thoughtfulness in furnishing us with the means of whiling away many tedious moments while far away."

No. 1,968—All the members of the ships' company will be ever grateful to those who so kindly remember the sailor. The library has been a source

of pleasure and comfort to all of us during a long and wearisome passage, and we are glad of the opportunity of making this known to the Society, in behalf of the crew.

The Little Helpers.

BY REV. EDWARD HOPPER.

The little glow-worm by the road,
Or sparkling in the meadow,
Does what it can to beautify
And cheer the evening shadow;
And so may I, though small like him,
And lowly in my station,
If but my light be pure and true,
Do good in my vocation.

CHORUS.

Let us employ for others' joy
The gifts our Father gave us;
Do what we can for suffering man,
And him who died to save us.

The gentle stream that flows between
Its fruitful banks for ever,
Runs on with joy to do its share
To fill the bounding river;
The river, hearing God's command,
With constant, true devotion,
Flows ever onward through the land
To fill the mighty ocean.

The prattling brook and mountain spring,
Though hid among the daisies,
Do also flow to bless the earth,
And sing their Maker's praises;
And smallest flowers, though far away
In bye and lonely places,
To heaven they open their fragrant lips,
And lift their blushing faces.

The violet breathes an evening prayer
Beside the crystal fountain;
The wild rose offers incense rare
Upon the distant mountain;
The lily of the valley bows
Its head in meekness lowly,
While on its face the dew-drops shine,
Like tears of sorrow holy.

The birds sing not with selfish notes,
But try to please each other;
And so may we, with loving voice,
Cheer up a downcast brother;
'Tis thus all Nature teaches us,
The same as Bethlehem's story,
To live and love for others' good,
And for our Maker's glory.

145 West Thirty-eighth St., New York.

American Seamen's Friend Society.

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Terms of the Life Boat.

THE LIFE-BOAT is published for the purpose of diffusing information and awakening an interest more especially among the young, in the moral and religious improvement of seamen, and also to aid in the collection of funds for the general objects of the Society. Any Sabbath School or individual who will send us \$15 for a Loan Library, shall have fifty copies gratis, monthly, for one year, with postage prepaid.